TO GEORGE M. DALLAS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Uniontown, September 20, 1847. Sin: On the eve of an important election you have travelled to Pittsburg, and there addressed the people at large on political topics generally, and especially in vindication of the tariff of 1846-the offspring of your casting vote.

Being a public man, and having made a public appeal to influence popular opinion, I take it to be not as the test question. Nor is his deduction logical that "his the right of any citizen, however humble, to examine the opinions you have thus publicly expressed.

It is my purpose, therefore, to make a few brief and hasty comments on the main topic only of your address, to wit, the vindication of the tariff of 1846, which you say has fulfilled the highest hopes of its North," as "now most desired by our opponents of the South." friends by having produced a vast increase of foreign imports and revenue.

Now, sir, Mr. WALKER informs us that the duties by the late tariff were reduced about one-third. viz. from an average of about thirty per cent. under the tariff of 1842 to about twenty per cent. under the tariff of 1846. Therefore, to increase the revenue, must you not increase the imports at least one-third ! Instead of one hundred millions, (the usual amount,) must not your imports be increased to one hundred and fifty millions to get the same amount of revenue? And if the tariff of 1842 was now in operation, would not the revenue be onethird more than it is, viz. forty-five millions instead of thirty millions? And do we not, therefore, lose this year fifteen millions of revenue by your boasted tariff of 1846? But you may say that under the per of so high authority as the North American this declaratariff of 1842 we should not have had this increase of imports, which would have remained as usual

tabout one hundred millions instead of one hundred and fifty millions. My answer is, that other causes have produced this increase. But suppose you are right, still would we not have had just as even audicious [very bold or daring, impudent, committed much revenue on one hundred millions of imports with or proceeding from daring effrontery; bold, spiritedunder the tariff of 1842 as we now receive on one hundred and fifty millions under the tariff of 1846? and would we not have thus saved by the tariff of 1842 fifty millions of dollars to sustain American industry, instead of sending it abroad to reward and enrich the labor of foreign countries?

The idea, however, of reducing duties to increas revenue is an absurdity. It is contrary to the practice and experience of this and every other country-a sophism which carries its refutation upon its own face. Still, to increase revenue by reducing duties was the ostensible object of the Secre- ble effect? tary of the Treasury, whilst his great and real object was to break down American manufacturers. and build up their rivals in Great Britain, so that England, thus rendered wealthy and prosperous, would, as he supposes, be induced to pay us higher prices for "our cotton." In other words, the free labor of the North is, by your favorite tariff, to be ground down and sacrificed in the vain hope of increasing the profits of the slave labor of the South; and this anti-American purpose is not only clearly disclosed, but distinctly avowed by Mr. WALKER in his report of the 3d of December, 1845, in which more than once he declares that it is his purpose to prevent "the progressive substitution of our rival domestic products" for foreign goods, (see pp. 2 and 6,) and at pages 13 and 14 he further says that we must take from England her manufactures and not specie for our breadstuffs; otherwise, " not having specie to spare, she will bring down even to a greater extent the price of our cotton." In other words, the farmers and mechanics of the Northern and Middle States must send their last dollar to Great Britain to purchase what they can and ought to make at home, so that England, having plenty of money, may give Mr. WALKER a higher price for his cotton, and money being scarce and prices low here, he will be enabled to purchase his supplies of food and clothing for his cottongrowing slaves for little or nothing.

Such are the arguments offered by Mr. WALKER

in support of the tariff of 1846, and I should like to know whether you, in your speech at Pittsburg show that it was required as well by party-Whig partyeulogistic of this measure, intended to endorse and expediency as by principle. approve of Mr. WALKER's report, which, in consequence of its anti-American and British tendencies. They were made with some care a but E. finds no fault with was published in England by order of the British no one for doubting their correctness. "But as this mode of Parliament?

To show the ruinous operation of this measure them." True it is not the most elevated; and, if standing on some of the principal branches of American alone, would be vicious : yet, in the opinion of E., it is fortulabor. I submit the following table:

Branches of bu- siness.	Amount imported in 1845.	Rates of revenue and protective duties under the tariff of 1842.	Rates of revenue and protective duties under the tariff of 1846.	Loss of revenue and protection under tariff of 1846.	wrong measures to be inexpedient.  Paragraph 12 has no controversy with E, and in which E. fully concurs.  Paragraph 13 —As the editor agrees with E upon the momentous issue of No Mexican Territory, E, would have permitted the editorial to pass but for the charge made against you for adopting the article, liable to the construction he has
Shoemakers	\$42,250 1,173,028	45 p.c.	30 p.c.		given it. The high standing of the North American and of
Blacksmiths	5,500,000	50 do	30 do	20 do	its editor alone give consequence to the charge; and I trust
Hatters	16,646	61 do	30 do	31 do	that, to do you justice, and also in justice to E., he will pub-
Tanners	128,277	49 do	30 do	19 do	lish the original communication and this reply to his comment.
Iron-makers	4,489,553	40 do 75 do	20 do	20 do	SEPTEMBER 18, 1847. PHILO-E.
Miners of coal	223,919		30 do	45 do	SEPTEMBER 10, 1047.
Glass-makers			30 do	37 do	
Paper-makers			400	65 do	HINTS TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, &c.
Hemp and cor-		75 00	30 do	45 do	
dage		65 do	25 do	40 do	CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,
Lead	000,010	92 do			In my last I made some remarks on the want of civility and
Pins	45,078				courteousness, and even of ordinary attention on the part of
Nails and spikes.	10,010	66 de			the employees and agents which one meets with in too many
Manufactures of		00 00	40 do	40 00	of the depots of the railroads, in the railroad cars, as well as
wool	10,057,875	40 de	30 de	10 do	on hoard the steamboats.
Manufactures of	,,		30.00	10 00	The same observations I am compelled to make respecting
cotton	13,863,383	90 de	25 de	65 do	the Holely. Whilst many of those in the larger cities are in
Manufactures of				00 00	many respects well kept, there is still much to be desired in
silk	10,650,000	42 de	25 de	17 do	regard to civil treatment of the stranger. The tables are well
Salt					furnished, and the rooms are generally clean and comfortable.
Sugar	4,780,555				but there is a great want on the part of clerks and servants.
Brandy and spi					and often of the master, too, of those little attentions which
rits	1,045,363	180 de	100 de	80 do	are so grateful to the traveller, who finds himself a stranger,
Wool				7.00	most commonly, when he enters a hotel. How often have I
Blankets					entered the best hotels in some of our principal cities, within
Potatoes					the few last months as well as in former years, and instead of
Aggregate	56 127 822	1.454.1	610 d	014 1	being promptly mei by some agreeable agent of the house- master or clerk or upper servant—with a cordial welcome, and
Average duties.	5,111,531	66 de			a kind inquiry as to my wishes, have seen no disposition to
Actorage dusies.		90 de	30 de	0 37 do	move on the part of half a dozen employed persons, often not

The duties on the above articles being thus reduced one-half, of course the imports must be doubled to keep up the revenue; and if you double the house, or it it was rendered at all it was given in an unthe imports, must you not destroy fifty-six millions of your present domestic supply to make room for these additional imports, and send fifty-six millions abroad to purchase what is now supplied at home? England. I do not say—I am far from doing so—that this is

But what, sir, will be said of your tariff of 1848 uniformly so; but I must say that it is entirely too frequently by the American farmers, mechanics, and working- seen, even in hotels where a different state of things ought to men, who are thus sacrificed to favor foreigners? exist. In many cases there is evidently a want of tact; is What will be said by the shoemaker, whose protection is reduced 15 per cent.; by the tailor, who loses 20; the blacksmith, who is brought down 31 ry civility and attention in such matters are inconsistent with per cent.; the hatter, 19; the tanner, 20; the iron- true dignity and republican independence. Out upon such per cent.; the hatter, 19; the tanner, 20; the from stupidity! Kindness, courtecoursess, attention, even in little matters, constitute true politeness, whether in a prince or a duce his wool and other raw materials and breadstuffs in a corresponding ratio, to enable the Ameristuffs in a corresponding ratio, to enable the American mechanic and manufacturer to maintain the seen many such in the old world and in the new. And what competition with their foreign rivals under this anti- a bore, what a nuisance, is a man, in any position, who has American free-trade system? But this is not all, not sense enough or heart enough to act w Whilst thus employed in robbing labor of its protection and the farmer of his home markets, you reduced the duties on the rich man's brandy and spirits nearly one-half, and, to make good the loss of revenue, you attempted to impose a heavy tax in looks only—which contribute so much to create and diffuse on the poor man's ten and coffee. Thus, to favor foreigners, you have stripped American labor of its protection, destroyed its employments and reduced ts wages, and, in the language of Mr. Buchayan, you have Kelly, Ball & Co. 28. the same-involving the extent of liabus "covered the country with benefits and blessings."

But, sir, I have extended my remarks much beyond the

GOING ON A FARM.

TO THE EDITORS.

I have read the editorial in the "North American" of the

10th instant, on the communication of "E." in the Intelli-

That the editor must have carclessly read the communica-

Paragraph 1 .- The editor states that E. "deprecates the

DISCUSSION of the Wilmot Proviso, while, by the way, he

discusses it." E. did not deprecate the discussion, but the

making it the test question at the next Presidential election.

mot Proviso merely recognises an issue already made;" but

'[E.'s] admission that it is the issue now most desired by

our opponents of the South, establishes that its origin is to

be found there and not here." The issue referred to by E.

was the Wilmot Proviso as the test question, and this so pre-

sented "by some of the most respectable Whig papers of the

Paragraph 4.-The editor is also correct in saying that the

Wilmot Proviso was first offered by the Locos, and that the

question [the Wilmot Proviso] was not made by the Whigs

of the North or South : that "the Whigs only met the duty

before them." But, in imputing error to E., the editor him-

self is in error in supposing that E. referred to the Wilmot

Proviso simply in relation to the extension of slavery, when

Paragraph 5 has no controversy with any thing advanced

Paragraph 6 .- "The mass of the Whigs of the North have

never recognised the Wilmot Proviso as, unconditional or

' primarily, the issue"-[the issue-as E. understands the

editorial-the test question. ] E. said nothing of the mass of

the Whigs of the North; and he is very glad to see, in a pa-

tion of the sentiment of the mass of the Whigs of the North,

Paragraph 8 .- After quoting the arguments that might be

(and in part are) used by the South against the efficiency of

the Wilmot Proviso : "This seems to us to be dangerous and

Webster | doctrine." E. advanced no doctrine; he stated ar-

guments as in the mouth of the South ; and neither E, as the

writer, nor you as the publishers, are chargeable with having

"The writer seems to blush for the currency he has given

to such views; for he says: 'However you or I may appre-

ciate such arguments, &c." The declaration quoted was

intended to shield E. and you at least from the charge of hav-

ing adopted them. As to giving "currency to such views,"

why should we shut our ears to the arguments or our eyes to

the aims of our opponents, or to their probable or even possi-

Paragraph 9 .- E. expressly admits that "in the territories

of the United States Congress may prohibit slavery up to

the moment of admission into the Union. They may even

refuse to admit a State under a constitution that establishes

slavery." The question raised by the quoted argument re-

fers to the power of Congress over slavery in a State after its

admission into the Union. Such power is not well illus

trated by the query, "Should Ohio adopt a monarchical form

of government, could not the United States interfere?" The

papplicability as well as the answer to the query is shown by

the previous member of the sentence, "That instrument [the

constitution] contains a guaranty of a republican form of

E. admits that he may have less confidence than the editor

n the firmness of the Whigs or the integrity of the Locolocos

in Congress. Bearing in mind that of the last Congress all

the Whig Senators but two, and all the Whig members of the

House but fourteen, voted the war against Mexico, and that

twenty-one members of the House held their seats in violation

of an act of Congress-with these votes in mind, E. said

"What can be hoped against an even vote in the Senate, or

from a new growth of principle [not principles, as printed]

Paragraph 10 .- "Mest of the arguments [of E.] are in-

tended to demonstrate that opposition to the extension of slavery will be productive of a loss of political power." B.

urged no argument against the opposition to the extension of slavery. On the contrary, he urged the only measure which,

Paragraph 11 .- And, having done this, he endeavored to

"The political chances [of E.] are erroneously given."

most ordinary assistance in getting my baggage carried int

are some men who are such fools as to think that even ordina

ness which is due to every man, let him be who he may!

There is no great difficulty in being kind, and even truly

polite, if we only have the heart for it. As a people we Amer-

icans are wanting in habitual politeness-in those little cour-

tesies and kindnesses, expressed in words, in acts, and often

INTRODUCTORY LETTERS. - Two cases are now on trial at

Fredericksburg, Virginia-those of Gardner rs. Goolrick &

bility to which introductory letters bind the writer. Letters

in his opinion, could effectually prevent its extension.

government to every State."

in the House of Representatives."

wrong measures to be inexpedient.

adopted those arguments as their doctrine.

he referred to it as the test question.

of whom E. is parva pars.

Paragraph 3 .- The editor is correct in saying that the "Wil-

be noticed briefly in the order of its paragraphs.

gencer of the 7th.

FROM A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT Men of sedentary habits, or whose duties prevent them from taking as much exercise as they think they require, are fretion is evident from the errors in the editorial, which will quently in the habit of complaining or regretting that their avocations compel them to live in the city; and this love for a country life rises generally with the thermometer-the more fervent the sun's rays the more fervent their sighs for the shady retreats and Elysian fields which they have either read or dreamed of. The sun's rays, too, have a stimulating effect upon their imaginations. When the thermometer ranges at about 90, they are apt to conjure up bright visions which they cannot realize, and airy phantoms which they cannot possess. The cool bubbling spring dances before them, and meanders through the greensward of a rich meadow, until it reaches the blue river, or joins the waters of a cascade that leaps from the side of a neighboring mountain. They feel themselves expanding under the influence of an exhilarating breeze, bearing on its bosom the delightful scent of new-mown hav, the fragrance of flowers, and the songs of birds. But reflection returns, and brings with it the hot walls of a brick-built city, the dusty, suffocating, and perhaps dirty streets in which they live; the monotonous mill-horse occupation in which they make their daily rounds-evils which become the less endurable as they contrast with and chase away the gay dreams of sylvan sports and rural pastimes previously pictured by a heated

> The individual whose experience in farming has suggested these general remarks was one of the sedentary class referred to. He lived in Washington; became tired of the dull routine of city life, and, as his business admitted of his devoting a considerable portion of the day to agricultural pursuits, resolved to purchase a farm the first opportunity. In forming this resolution, his pride assisted his inclination. He was one of that well-known class in Washington who are ranked among the fruges consumere nati by those who would like to occupy their places, and he determined to become, as far as his other business would permit, a producer, in the sense in which Adam Smith uses the term. Pride, inclination, and a very hot day in July, 18-, finally induced him to close a bargain which he had meditated for some time, for about thirty acres of land, the principal characteristic of which was that it contained specimens of silex sufficient in size and number to satisfy the most enthusiastic mineralogist. With regard to the soil itself, it may be remarked in genera' that whatever advantages the city of Washington possesses, (and they are many,) the land around it is certainly sone of the best; that s, it is not quite so rich as that in the valley of the Wabash. or, perhaps, to give a more precise idea of its character for fertility, I should say that, if a region of country is healthy inversely as the soil is fertile, the seat of Government should be visited by the health-hunting fraternity in preference to Saratoga. Our amateur farmer was not, however, to be discouraged by such trifles. The renovation of the soil was he thought, "a small matter." He reflected, too, that a good farm, such as he would make his, in the midst of many poor ones, would have the entire swing of the market without competition, and that even should the crops not be so abundant as desired, prices would advance in proportion to the scarcity. Already he saw his lambkins skipping on the hillside, which sent back the echo of the lowing herds in an onposite direction; his broad fields of grain waved in golden billows, their lake-like appearance increased by the shadows of moving clouds, resembling rafts floating on the surface; his orchards bent their creaking boughs to the earth laden with the choicest fruits: in short, the force of inspiration was so great that, had he been a poet, he would have thrown the Mantuan bard as completely in the shade as that bard threw Tityrus, when, inspired by the same theme, be placed him sidence; then, after a careful examination, the note is paid 'recubans sub tegmine fagi." A few weeks placed bim in the long-desired position of cultivator of the soil. His industhe long-desired position of cultivator of the soil. His industry for a while kept pace with his enthusiasm. He put up branches are done within the building by the most approved methods. The steam presses and all the machinery are the fences, planted trees, enriched as much of his land as his his fields to make a turnpike to Oregon. During this period of toil be more than once suspected that he had underrated the of toil he more than once suspected that he had underrated the labor required upon a farm; but yet it was some time before he was willing to admit, even to himsel', that he was at all ing a sufficient quantity is put into the "hopper," and that disappointed. He, however, began to think that perhaps there was some truth in the saying that a pleasure anticipated is greater than when realized; his enthusiasm subsided by degrees, but it lasted as long as his money; and, when both

unfairly taken in."

He returned to the city, and in the course of a few years deduced from the main reason, want of experience, suggested themselves as demonstrative of the cause of his previous failitself, and it is as well known in the room below what numargument is not the most elevated one, we will not examine ure, and still he wondered how he could have committed the ber A. B. is printing above as by himself. If by accident A. ulcer on the leg. At that time he showed no indications of delirium tremens, with the exception of slight tremors maninate for any party to find expedient measures to be right, and ing experience, of which commodity he ought to have a reasonable share, inasmuch as it cost him so dear. The land he owned before, too, was not sufficiently watered-an inconvenience which his experience would now enable him to avoid, mentous issue of No Mexican Territory, E. would have and accordingly in the spring of 1846 he purchased a farm permitted the editorial to pass but for the charge made against of which the land was undulating, if not indeed hilly, and you for adopting the article, liable to the construction he has through which ran a little stream, rippling in its descent over ters they are sent to the drying-room, where they are again the rocks, and producing a constant lullaby to soothe the nightly slumbers of the inmates of the romantic little cottage given it. The high standing of the North American and of which stood but a few yards from it. "Here," said our friend, "are the elements of comfort and pleasure;" and cheerfully did he draw upon his purse, even to the last dollar, in making improvements and in purchasing farming utensils. But his enthusiasm in the present instance was destined to receive a much more sudden check than before. One moonlight night, (the 2d of July, I think,) after having been put to courteousness, and even of ordinary attention on the part of sleep, as usual, by the rippling murmurs of the gentle stream, the employées and agents which one meets with in too many he was aroused, or rather startled, by a combination of sounds which seemed as though they were produced by the " war of elements" or the meeting of hostile armies. When suffithe Hotely. Whilst many of those in the larger cities are in cently collected, he ascertained that the rain was coming down many respects well kept, there is still much to be desired in regard to civil treatment of the stranger. The tables are well all bounds, was rouring like a Ningara, and carrying off in its furnished, and the rooms are generally clean and comfortable, mad career all that was moveable and valuable on the prebut there is a great want on the part of clerks and servants, and often of the master, too, of those little attentions which mises. Hencoops, with their fluttering contents, dog-houses. are so grateful to the traveller, who finds himself a stranger, fence-rails, wagon bodies, and building logs turned somersels over each other, as they were swept along by the mighty curentered the best hotels in some of our principal cities, within rent, presenting in the subdued light an undefinable appearance, which might be supposed to resemble the "rari nantes master or clerk or upper servant-with a cordial welcome, and in gurgite vasto." The horror of the scene was increased by the belief that the current, which had now surrounded the even a respectable substation, or the least attempt at a grateful reception. Sometimes I have even found the want of the carry it off also. An occasional rocking motion was felt, as though it were loosening its foundations preparatory to starting, and our amateur farmer, like the passenger upon his personal security in case of mal-administration. first sea voyage, and experiencing his first storm, vowed fervenily that if his life was spared to see "home and friends whose business is to examine the notes by register, and so mihat would have sunk a more buoyant heart than that possessd by our ill-fated farmer. Of course, he resolved to remove

To the Bank there is a department called the weighingroom. Here two gentlemen are employed weighing sovesoon as he could hire a vehicle for the purpose, and to sell the light coin on the left, the full weight on the right. Those place, with all its mill sites, water rights, and privileges, (of that fall on the left are taken out and cut by a machine, and which latter he thought the water had, or took, more than was returned to the local bank or individual from which they came. nsistent with his safety,) as soon as he could find a pur-What a treat it is to meet with a really polite and attentive uld have led him to expect.

unfeeling enough to teaze him occasionally by alluding to farming operations and the "delights" of a country life, until he became very tenderand sensitive on the subject that he considered the slightest reference to agricultural pursuits as a design to insult him s indeed so far did this feeling carry him that, although a strict member of the church, he threatened, in a violent passion, to leave it, because the Minister on one occasion selected for his text the well-known parable of the sower. The remembrance of these wicked jokes rose up before him and determined him, notwithstanding his vow, to perish in the country rather than return to endure the witticisms of his waggish But, sir, I have extended my remarks much beyond the limits I had prescribed, and will now conclude with expressing the hope that you or some of your friends will favor me with an answer to at least some of the foregoing interrogations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

The ablest counsel are employed on both sides, and much interest excited.—Sun.

The ablest counsel are employed on both sides, and much interest excited.—Sun.

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ginia side of the river, immediately in the neighborhood of the "Long Bridge," the length of which was the greatest part of the distance between his farm and the market. The ground was prepared, the wheat was sown, the corn and garden seeds were planted in the proper season, and for a short time every thing promised full amends for past losses and a complete reward for his perseverance—for he flattered himself that it was perseverance, and not the fear of meeting his mischievous neighbors, that induced him to continue the now hated business. There was only one thing he dreaded, and that was a freshet-for since the night that his pet stream, from singing lullabies, had taken to rocking him, he seemed to be seized with a kind of hydrophobia, so great was his aversion to water. He was pretty well cured, however, of this disease about the latter part of April, for scarcely a drop of rain had fallen during the month. Indeed that month seemed resolved to redeem its character for inconstancy, and to resent the oftrepeated insult of "as fitful as an April day;" for there scarcely ever was a month more constantly dry than the month of April, 1847, except perhaps the month that followed it. As the showery month had gone without giving any showers, our hero began to imagine that he was now to be persecuted by drought as he had been last year by floods, and he became each day more convinced as each day left the thirsty earth more thirsty than before. To crown all, a portion of the Long Bridge, which his business obliged him to cross daily, had been washed away-perhaps by the same rain that threatened to serve him the same trick; and although Congress had made an appropriation to repair it, the repairs were for some cause delayed several months, during which time our hero was obliged to ferry over himself and his provisions, which he purchased (for he had none to sell) in market, at additional expense and inconvenience. His city friends were continually threatening him with a visit, and he never could be persuaded to let them know the precise locality of his residence.

"As to that," said the dial, "is there not a window in your "As to that," said the dial, "is there not a window in your. suaded to let them know the precise locality of his residence or at "what hour he would be at home." He declared to an intimate friend however, in confidence, that the elements had conspired against him; that he had been pursued by "fire for an instant, to look out at it. Besides, I am really tired of and flood;" that it never would rain, nor would the bridge ever be repaired whilst he remained on the farm. For some time after this period his waggish neighbors expected and were on the lookout for his return to the city, in order to crack again their cruel jokes, but he came not, and indeed for a while every body seemed to have lost sight of him. His house on - street remained to all appearance untenanted, until one night about eleven o'clock a man was discovered by one of Captain Goddard's guards trying to get in at the back one of Captain Goddard's guards trying to get in at the back door. The watchman's rattle soon collected the neighbors—the burglar was arrested—a short parley was held, when a and hesitation, thinks I to myself I'll stop." the burglar was arrested-a short parley was held, when a shout of Welcome arose from the crowd. . . Our friend with his family had been occupying his house for nearly two months, and, for obvious reasons, was keeping it a

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1846.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND

The Bank of England is an immense structure, covering five acres of ground, having no windows in either of its fronts, but receiving light from above, or from its courts: It is open for business at nine in the morning, and continues open until five in the afternoon—employing during these hours between nine hundred and one thousand persons. At seven o'clock in the evening a detachment of soldiers are marched from the "Tower" into the Bank, where they mount guard

until seven o'clock the next morning.

The Bank has a capital of eighteen millions sterling, and is managed by Governors, &c. Its notes are never re-issued by the Bank, after being presented for payment. continue in circulation for any time and pass from one band to another; but when presented to the Bank for specie, the name of the person presenting must be endorsed, with his re-

The printing, binding, &c. required by the Bank and its best that can be obtained in England or Scotland. So admimeans would allow, and removed enough of flint-rocks from rably arranged is every thing, from the engine room to the "bank parlor," that every room resembles a beautiful toy shop. No "stoker" or engine "driver" is required to attend sends a regular supply into the grates or stoves, and nothing further is required. The water is supplied in the same way; and should there be any want of water, by accident or other-wise, an alarm is sounded by a whistle. Each note is printed what is called one sheet of paper; the lowest denomination were gone, he sold his farm, for less than it cost him, to a is five pounds, the highest one thousand. The paper is first counted to those whose duty it is to "wet it down." This is done by a steam process. After the paper is in a proper state to be worked, it is locked up in boxes and sent to an officer He returned to the city, and in the course of a few years who recounts it. It is then counted again in parcels of one acquired a new stock of funds as well as a new disposition to hundred sheets, and put into boxes, which are locked and "go upon a farm." A variety of reasons, all of which he placed in a sliding case ready for the pressmen, who are at work above. These sheets are drawn up and printed, and had expended was not lost, but profitably invested in purchasare printed without the number and date. Secondly, the number and date are added when they are ready for the finishing touch, the signature of one of the cashiers. One of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism I have ever seen is that used to mark the number on each bill. There is no change of herently. number by hand, but all is done by this machine and by steam

> When the bills have passed through the hands of the printhey go to the register's department, and from that office are brought back to "the treasury." Here they are kept in brought back to "the treasury." Here they are kept in fire-proof iron cases, which cover all the sides of the room. the best of his ability, and obey directions with alsority for On one side of this room the cases can burn, the counter. are filled with gold, tied up in bags; and on the other the bills in packages, convenient for the "paying tellers." are two large locks to each case, and the keys are kept by separate officers, so that both must be present before any sum can be removed. I held in my hand while in this room two ons sterling, all ready to be put in circulation.

Each day from thirty to thirty-six thousand bills are printed. The ink is made in the Bank, and it is of such a peculiar osition that by its effect, together with that of the highsized paper, the "blankets" used on the presses require to be washed by steam at least once a day. The highest number of the notes is 99,999. When that number is reached they teturn to number one, with a new date. The pressmen and most of the machinists receive £3 per week. The females in the binding and ruling rooms from fifteen shillings to one

The clerks are paid good salaries after they have been some years in the service of the Bank. They commence, however, at a low rate, but soon become "higher graduates," with an increased salary in the Bank, or are transferred to one of its branches. The plan of personal security is frequently ob-served, as in the United States; but I was informed that there cottage, and therefore prevented all escape from it, was about is an institution called the "guaranty fund," by which an individual, paying so much per month, becomes a member, and this institution is security for its members; thus securing the Bank against loss, or the painful alternative of calling on

In one of the rooms ninety-seven clerks are employed, by that if his life was spared to see "home and friends nute and accurate is the concern that it is known in the Bank what notes are out and who received them; and it is the pleasure there might be in a rural life. His prayer was pleasure there might be in a rural life. His prayer was practice of all bankers, in town or country, to take the number of each note before it is paid and to whom paid. This is

by our ill-fated farmer. Of course, he feet the wreck as room. Here two gentlemen are employed weighing sover family and whatever he could recover from the wreck as roigns by steam. The scales are so constructed as to drop the

They are then sold to the Bank for builion, to be recoin Chaser, whom indeed he found much sooner than his late luck would have led him to expect.

There are several families residing in the Bank who have very comfortable accommodations. There is also a bank kitchen, as well as bank parlor. This is for the accommoda-It should here be stated that after his first failure, and upon tion of the directors on duty, who may wish a cup of coffee, return to the city, some of his waggish acquaintances were or a beef steak, &c - Correspondence N. Y. Com. Adv.

## SONNET

Light dwells with shadows! 100untains frown o'er vales Rocks have their bases hidden from our view ; The lightest airs precede the heaviest gales The hottest suns provoke the earliest dew Ships which shake out their white-winged spreading sails Feel most the blasts that in their wake pursue Love's sweetest strain some long lost joy bewails The toil of many is the gain of few. Our fairest hopes to full fruition grown, In forms substantial lose ideal grace, And, as we seek to clasp in our embrace The full-robed image, it hath turned to stone Thus fade our joys! and, as long as years roll on,
Their shadows measure our declining sun!
[Sharpe's Magazine.

A MORAL STORY.

We have become convinced lately that there are still som people in the world who have never read this little story, which we reckon among the classics. We reprint it, to be remem bered as a sort of talismanic aid in those cases of manifold perplexity which we meet in this toiling world.

THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM.

[MRS. KIRKLAND.

An old clock that had stood for fifty years in a farmer kitchen without giving its owner any cause of complaint, earl one summer's morning, before the family was surring, suc denly stopped. Upon this the dial-plate (if we may cre fable) changed countenance with alarm; the hands made a vain effort to continue their course; the wheels remained mo tionless with surprise; the weights hung as if dead; each member felt disposed to lay the blame on the others. At length the dial instituted a formal inquiry as to the cause of stagnation, when hands, wheels, weights, with one voice protested their innocence.

But now a faint tick was heard below from the pendulum,

ho thus spoke :
"I confess myself to be the sole cause of the present stop page; and I am willing, for the general satisfaction, to assign my reasons. The truth is that I am tired of ticking." Upon hearing this the old clock became so enraged that it

was on the very point of striking.
"Lazy wire!" exclaimed the dial-plate, holding up its

"Very good!" replied the pendulum; "it is vastly easy for you, Mistress Dial, who have always, as every knows, set yourself up above me—it is vastly easy for you, I say, to accuse other people of laziness!—you, who have had nothing to do all the days of your life but to stare people in the face, and to amuse yourself with watching all that goes on in the kitchen! Think, I beseech you, how you would like

house on purpose for you to look through?"
"For all that," resumed the pendulum, "it is very dark my way of life; and, if you wish, I'll tell you how I took this disgust at my employment. I happened this morning to be calculating how many times I should have to tick in the coarse of only the next twenty-four hours; perhaps some of you above there can give me the exact sum.

The minute-hand being quick at figures, presently replied, Eighty-six thousand four hundred times

"Exactly so," replied the pendulum; "well, I appeal to you all, if the very thought of this was not enough to fatigue one; and when I began to multiply the stroke of one day by

The dial could scarcely keep its countenance during this The dial could scarcely keep its countenance during this harangue; but, resuming its gravity, thus replied, "Dear Mr. Pendulum, I am really astonished that such a useful industrious person as yourself should have been overcome by this sudden action. It is true you have done a great deal of work in your time; so have we all, and are likely to do; which, in the statement of the s although it may fatigue us to think of, the question is whether it will fatigue us to do. Would you now do me the favor to give about half a dozen strokes to illustrate my argument ?" The pendulum complied, and ticked six times

"Now," resumed the dial, "may I be allowed to inquire if that exertion was at all fatiguing or disagreeable to you?"
"Not the least," replied the pendulum, "it is not of six

strokes that I complain, nor of sixty, but of millions."
"Very good," replied the dial; "but recollect that, though think of a million of strokes in an instant, you are required to execute but one; and that, however often you may hereafter have to swing, a moment will always be given you to swing in."
"That consideration staggers me, I confess," said the

"Then I hope," resumed the dial-plate, "we shall all immediately return to our duty, for the maids will lie in bed if

we stand idling thus." Upon this the weights, who had never been accused of light nduct, used all their influence in urging him to proceed when, as with one consent, the wheels began to turn, the hands began to move, the pendulum began to swing, and to its credit ticked as loud as ever, while a red beam of the rising sun that streamed through a hole in the kitchen shining full upon the dial-plate, it brightened up as if nothing had

been the matter. When the farmer came down to breakfast that morning, upon looking at the clock, he declared that his watch had gained half an hour in the night.

DELIRIUM TREMENS TREATED BY INHALA-TION OF ETHER

BY J. B. 'UPHAM, M. D., BOSTON.

Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal William Perry, an Irishman, forty-eight years of age, is of sanguine temperament, strong and robust frame, and has generally enjoyed firm health. He is an hostler by occupation, and has been a man of intemperate habits for many years.
On Monday, July 12th, was committed to the House of Cor. rection, having for several days previously been drinking very returned in the same manner; every sheet worked registers freely, according to his own statement. On the same day he itself, and it is as well known in the room below what numpresented himself to the hospital as an out patient for chronic self by reflecting that the money and time and labor which he particle of the spoiled sheet sent down. Every note or bill fested, particularly about the hands. Towards evening grew Slept but little during the night, and was found next morning in a state of high excitement, with tongue thickly coated, pupils dilated, lips tremulous, muscles universally agitated, pacing his cell, talking incessantly, and raving inco-

During the following twenty-four hours the patient showed all the usual symptoms of delirium tremens in a marked degree. He slept none, but walked the floor without intermission, talked disconnectedly, and, as is usual in like cases, busied himself in the performance of imaginary tasks. He was constantly pressing against the walls of his cell, or endea-voring, with the fancied assistance of horses, to remove the the best of his ability, and obey directions with alacrity for The room itself is fire-proof, there being only one thing that the moment, but immediately relapsed into his previous state of delirium. This at times assumed a violent form, so that it was deemed necessary to take away his bed and all other move-There able articles within his reach, and keep attendants by him day

and night to protect him from injury.

For the succeeding forty-eight hours this state of things continued with but little variation, all the grave symptoms in-

creasing in severity.

The usual treatment having failed, and large and repeated doses of morphia proving utterly powerless to produce sleep, the patient was found on Friday morning still in a state of wakefulness and high delirium, but so much exhausted as to make it a matter of the highest moment to induce sleep immediately. In this condition it was thought expedient, as a last resort, to make a trial of ethereal inhalation, and the ether was

accordingly administered by the sponge. The patient was very refractory, and required to be held by assistants, in the mean while struggling, raving, and cursing. After inhaling the vapor for the space of ten or twelve minutes he appeared quiet, and was thought to be fully under the ethe real influence : but upon the removal of the sponge he sprang up and commenced raving anew. .

The process was repeated, and continued for ten minutes more, at the end of which time the patient was brought fairly under the desired influence and fell asieep. From this state of artificial sleep he passed, without waking, into a quiet, deep, and untroubled slumber, which continued, without interesting for four and a battle here. termission, for four and a balf hours.

He was seen several times during the continuance of thi

sleep, and within a few minutes after he awoke. He then appeared perfectly rational, called for cold water, and asked to have his leg dressed, (he had bruised it badly during the delirium.) In the course of half an hour he fell again (as was anticipated) into a quiet sleep, which continued, with few in-

termissions, during the afternoon and night.'
This morning (Saturday) he appears perfectly rational and well, though weak; has no recollection of any thing that has happened from nightfull on Monday to the time of his first waking on the Friday afternoon.

Query .- Would the ether have brought about the same re sult in an earlier stage of the disease, before exhaustion su-pervened. If not, would a repetition of the same have been

Acrios .- Whoever became a man of influence by sitting under the harrow of despendency? What slow-poke ever benefited the world, his friends, or himself? There is nothing like action, coupled with cheerfulness. We see it every where. Who is he sitting on that empty barrel on the wharf? with no energy—a prey to grief. He does not know what to do, and how to start. Who is that man with folded arms standing in the market place? A lazy do-little sort of vaga-bond, who hardly earns his bread and butter. Do you wish to become such a character? Then arouse yourself; away from the arm-chair, up from the gutter, out of the downy Move your arms; kick your feet, and stir about; give the blood a chance to circulate through your veins, and the air of heaven a chance to circulate turough your veins, and the air of heaves to enter your lungs. Seize the first job presented, and dispatch it at once; up for the pay, and got another forthwith: you will soon earn enough to purchase a wheelbarrow or a hand-cart, and then you will begin to live. Who knows what you may become? Energy is half omnipotent. Small beginnings end in large gains; a penny well turned brings a fortune Resolve then to do something and be something, and, our word for it, you will bless us to your dying day for preaching thus faithfully to you .- Wright's paper.

THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY, SINCE THE DEATH OF THE DICTATOR FRANCIA.

PROM THE AMERICAN REVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER.

The published accounts in our language of the Republic of Paraguay bring us only to the year 1825. Since then, we have learned nothing save from contradictory newspaper accounts, giving not even a vague idea of the richest portion of the American continent, inhabited by a people cordial and sensible in the extreme, as contrasted with their neighbors of common ancestry, and not only ardently desirous but fully capable of playing their own part among the nations of the world.

Neither the general ignorance concerning this country, nor the absence of all interest in its affairs among us, ought to be wondered at, when we consider that the few years elapsed since the death of the Dictator Don Jose Gasper de Francia, and the generally engrossing topics of public affairs nearer home, have not permitted that attention to be devoted to them which their growing importance demands. Now, however, the peculiar aspect presented by the nations of Eastern South America, the intervention of the English and French Cabinets in the affairs of the La Plata, and the studious system of leception practiced by the mendacious press of Buenos Ayres, render it incumbent on those Americans who possess the means of accurate information to speak to the world of what the know and have seen themselves.

The advantages of the present writer are derived from his residence at the capital of Paraguay in an official capacity, during a portion of the year 1845-6, previous to which time he is not aware that any citizen of the United States had ever visited it. And it is his object in the present communication to give his readers a condensed statement of its condition from the year 1840 to the period of his departure, to which he proposes to adl his impressions of the true policy of our own Go vernment towards that rising people, and of the important results likely to ensue, if just and liberal views in their behalf should happily prevail.

The vast territory formerly known by the appellation of Paragury comprised all that portion of South America which was bounded on the north by the provinces of Sancta Cruz, della Sierra and Charcas, in 16° south latitude; on the south by the Straits of Magellan; by Brazil on the east, and by Chili and Peru on the west.\* But the country now distinguished by that name is entirely contained within the shores of the Paraguay and Parana rivers, from an undefined boundary with Brazil in about 17° south latitude, to their junction in 27° south latitude. The maps of these regions are manifestly incorrect, as compared with those of the better known portions of the world; still they are sufficient to give a correct geographical idea to the student of the sources and channels of these noble rivers. The Rio de la Plata is formed by the confluence of the Uruguay with the Parana, and from thence to the ocean it is remarkable for its great breadth and

Though the Rio de la Plata was discovered by John de Soles, the great pilot of Castile, in 1516, yet he made no fur-ther exploration. In the year 1526 Sebastian Cabot sailed from Spain, and proceeded up the river Parana to its junction with the Paragusy, without attempting to make any permanent settlement. † The site of the city of Buenos Ayres was selected by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1536, but abandoned the following year, chiefly on account of the struggling condi-tion of the infant colony. It was deemed too much exposed ton of the infant colony. It was deemed too much exposed to the attacks of the Portuguese colonists of Brazil, who had long been established on her coast, and who were disposed to insist on their claims to Paraguay against their powerful Spanish rivals, because the century before, their king, Don John, had received the proposals of Columbus with empty compliments, instead of the substantial support which he afterwards derived from Ferdinand and Isabella.

The city of Ascencion, the present capital of Paraguay, was founded on the eastern bank of the river, near the mouth of the Pilcondyo, by Don Juan de Ayolas, in 1537. It was then the residence of the Viceroy, and was afterwards acknowledged as the capital of the united provinces of the La Plata under old Spain. Attention is directed to this fact, as it has an important bearing upon the title which the Dictator of Buenos Avres has lately set up against the independence of Buenos Ayres has lately set up against the independence of Paraguay. The work of colonizing and civilizing the interior wilderness was now begun, upon a plan that has no analogy in the history of the world. The strong influence primarily exerted in Ascencion as a centre, and diverging from thence in all directions, joined to the power exercised by the Jesuit n Paraguay, has produced remarkable results in a superio

degree of civilization, so that no other part of South America, fifty miles from the coast, can boast of an equal advancement fifty miles from the coast, can boast of an equal advancement in the arts and in the just principles of social intercourse. This country was erected into a bishoprick by Pope Pius III, and the first Je-uit arrived in 1586, just forty-six years after the establishment of the order, and thirty-seven after the beginning of their labors in Brazil. Truly marvellous was the skill with which the disciples of the astute Layola converted this wilderness of savages into a source of boundless wealth and power, by organizing a system of political and ecclesiastical government such as never had a parallel. But it is not our design to enlarge on the history of Paraguay under the sceptre of old Spain, and the far more influential dominion of the Je-suits. The period came at last when the hatred of colonial despotism, stimulated by the victorious example of the United States, and favored by the disorders and convulsions of the mother country, brought the Spanish colonies of South America to a general effort of self-emancipation.

The revolution commenced in Buenos Ayres in 1810. A under the control of the capital, with the exception of Cordo va, Paraguay, a portion of Upper Peru, now Belivia, and Monte Video, now the Republic of Uruguay. An expedition under the command of General Belgrand was sent by Buenos Ayres against Paraguay. It was met and entirely defeated near the city of Corrientes by two Paraguayan chiefs, Yegros and Cavallero, who were acting under the authority of the Spanish General Velasco, then governor. But though, as Paraguayans, those generals resisted the army of Belgrand, yet, when they returned at the head of their victorious troops, they cast off the yoke of Spain, abolished formally, but without bloodshed, the authority of the Governor, Velasco, and then established an independent junta. By this act Paraguay burst the bonds of colonial oppression much sooner than any of the sister provinces; and some three years before Buenos Ayres was fairly over her struggle, no Spanish enemy could

e found within the territory.

The dismemberment of the provinces of the Lu Plata took place at the close of the year 1813. It began with Paraguay but, strictly speaking, she could at no time be said to have formed a portion of the "United Provinces," as created by the patriols. She never joined in any confederacy with them, but established at once, in 1811, on the ruins of the Spanish power, an independent government of her own § This fact demands especial attention, as the basis of her subsequent hisory. After the victory over General Belgrand, a treaty was made with Buenos Ayres, recognising the independence of Paraguay, and stipulating for mutual aid and succor. No action by either Government followed this treaty, for the pro-gress of events was such as entirely to preclude it. The truth is, that Paraguay retained her independence from colonial vas-salage more by the advantage of her isolated geographical position than by any exertions of her own. graphical position also has been the cause of the terrible ty-ranny to which she was afterwards subjected under the Dic-tator Francia; and although, in that instance, it may have operated in favor of her worst internal enemy, yet it must alvays be a powerful safeguard against the risk of foreign do

After the formation of the independent junta, Don Francis was appointed its secretary. In this situation he soon showed a degree of talent that rendered him superior to all above him; especially in his profession of advocate he gained much popularity. He was, therefore, elected to the consulate, when hat form of Government was adopted, in conjunction with Yegros, who was an extremely illiterate man. This joint consulship expired in October, 1814. At this time the schemes of Francia first became apparent. He had summoned to Ascencion a Congress of the ridiculous number of one thousand deputies, nominated by himself, and most of them ignorant men from the country, with whom he had much influence. Notwithstanding this, he was compelled, in imitation of other great usurpers in the history of the world, to order out his guards to surround the church where his Congress met, by vay of a gentle hint that he was to be obeyed. By this Con gress he was made dictator for three years. From this time he does not seem to have deemed a re-election necessary, but fortified his position by a system of espionage, which he constantly extended and ramified, and by which he distracted and salarmed every family in Ascencion. He encouraged all the lower classes to look to him for favor and advancement, and sowed discord and jealousies among the better portion of the community by every underhanded means in his power. Moreover, he observed the most rigid economy in all departments of the State, and accumulated treasure very fast. With this he wielded absolute power by drilling, clothing, cajoling, bribing, and augmenting his troops, which he intended should

be, what they soon became, the main support of his tyranny.

From this time until his death, which took place on the wenty-third day of September, 1840, he adopted as his established principle a system of perfect non intercourse with all the world, and his Government became, with each day that his miserable life was prolonged, only the more despotic, and still a greater curse upon his country. Churches were robbed; religious sanctuaries were descerated to pay the hirelings of his nefarious will; contributions were forced from those whom he saw fit to despoil; and imprisonment or death was the al-ternative presented to the view of the trembling inhabitants,

\*Charlevvoix's History of Paraguay, vol. 1, p. 7. † Ibid, p. 34. † Robertson's Four Years in Paraguay, vol. 2, p. 33. § Robertson's, ub. sup. p. 119.